

DEORDIYEV, N.T.; FILIMONOV, Yu.F.

Investigating the rigid die multiple pass reduction process.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.9:1-5 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

FLIMMER, YU. F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5308

Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-pressovogo mashinostroyeniya.

Progressivnaya tekhnologiya i voprosy avtomatizatsii kuznechno-shtampovogo proizvodstva (Advanced Processing and Problems of Automation of Die-Forming Operations) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 126 p. (Series: Its: Nauchnyye trudy, kn. 3) 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

Editorial Council: N.N. Vasil'yev, V.P. Vyatkin, V.I. Davydov, F.Ye. Durov, A.P. Yermkin, P.D. Zolotarev, A.I. Zot'yev, B.A. Kozlov, M.V. Leonov, I.Z. Mansurov, B.N. Markovich, I.B. Matveyev, S.A. Podrez, L.A. Poznyak, V.A. Popov, B.S. Perevozchikov, O.V. Protopopov, G.M. Rodov, L.V. Rubnenkova, A.F. Silayev, B.I. Ukhanov, P.N. Frolov, B.A. Chelishchev, P.D. Chudakov, and B.M. Shneyberg, Chief Ed.: A.I. Zot'yev; Ed. of Publishing House: G.N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: G.V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

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Advanced Processing and Problems of Automation (Cont.) SOV/5308

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel engaged in pressworking and for students in mechanical-engineering schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The following problems in advanced processing by pressworking are reviewed: flashless drop forging; multipass forge rolling; cold extrusion; hole piercing instead of drilling; small-radius bending of metal sheets; straightening of thin-walled tubes; and embossing. Methods are given for selecting roller-feed parameters and hole size for rotary feed on crank presses. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article. There are 57 references: 56 Soviet and 1 English.

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Advanced Processing and Problems of Automation (Cont.) SCV/5308

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Chudakov, P.D. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Investigation Into the Possibility of Piercing Holes in Sleeve-Type Machine Parts Instead of Drilling Them 54

Radyuchenko, Yu.S. [Engineer], and L.M. Tyurin [Engineer]. Investigating a Process for Straightening Tubes With Very Thin Walls 67

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FILIMONOV, Yu.F.; MIKHAYLENKO, G.P.

Bilateral reduction of stepped shaft billets. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5
no.8:7-11 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030010-9

ELIMONOV, Y. I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030010-9"

GVOZDEV, V. S., RUBINOV, L. I., FILIMONOV, YU. I., and KEAZOV, YU. L.

"Investigation of Nuclear Isomerism in $\text{Hf}^{180\text{m}}$," Nuclear Physics, V. 6, (1958)
pp. 561-574; (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam).

abst: The coefficient of internal conversion of the 57.6 keV transition in the L-shell of $\text{Hf}^{180\text{m}}$ was measured and found to be $\alpha_1 = 0.33 \pm 0.10$. The γ -transition is shown to be of the E1 type. A 501.2 keV γ -transition has been detected; measurements of the internal conversion coefficient yield $\alpha_K = 0.035 \pm 0.014$. The 501.2 keV γ -transition is of the E3 type. The level with an excitation energy 1142.9 keV was found to possess a spin 9 and negative parity. The experimental lifetimes for the 57.6 keV and 501.2 keV γ -transition exceed those predicted by the single particle model by respectively 10^{14} and 10^9 times. This large discrepancy is due to the high forbiddenness of the γ -transitions with respect to the quantum number K. Internal conversion coefficients have also been measured for γ -transitions of 93.3 keV, 216 KeV, 332.4 KeV and 443.6 keV energy. The transitions were all found to be of the E2 type. The cross section for production of $\text{Hf}^{180\text{m}}$ in the (n, γ) reaction has been determined and found to equal $\sigma = 0.18 \pm 0.07$ barns.

Physico-Tech. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR

21(7)
 AUTHORS: Filimonov, Yu. I., Pshenichnikov, B. V. SOV/56-35-2-53/60
 TITLE: The Lower Excited States of the Nucleus Th^{231} (Nizhriye
 vzbuzhdennyye sostoyaniya yadra Th^{231})
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,
 Vol 35, Nr 2(8), pp 548-549 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: In the α -decay of U^{235} , a noticeable part of the Th^{231} nuclei
 is generated in excited states. This paper investigates the
 spectrum of the γ -rays of Th^{231} by means of a scintillation
 spectrometer with a NaJ(Tl) crystal. This apparatus recorded
 the γ -quanta in coincidence with the α -particles of U^{235} .
 The spectrum obtained in this way is demonstrated in a
 figure. The most intensive line of the spectrum corresponds
 to 184 keV γ -quanta. The intensity of the 144 keV line
 amounts to 25 - 30 % of the intensity of the 184 keV line.
 In the spectral region 110-70 keV there are some unresolved
 lines. There may be also lines which correspond to the
 γ -transitions in the Th^{231} nucleus. The line 40 keV corresponds
 to the γ -transition in the α -decay of the isotope U^{234} (which

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The Lower Excited States of the Nucleus Th^{231}

SOV/56-35-2-53/60

occurs in the specimen). But it is also possible that there is a transition with a similar energy in the U^{235} decay. The control experiments with sources of various thickness showed that the 144 keV γ -quanta cannot be generated by the backward scattered γ -rays of 184-200 keV. It must be assumed that these quanta are emitted by a Th^{231} nucleus in the transition from the excited level 184 keV to the excited level 40 keV which may be considered as the first excited level of the rotation band. According to the scheme by Nil'son, the spin of the ground state of the Th^{231} nucleus is equal to $5/2$. In this case, the second excited level of the rotation band would have the energy ~ 93 keV and the spin $9/2$. The intensity of the unresolved lines in the spectral region 70 - 110 keV amounts to $\sim 40\%$ of the intensity of the 184 keV line. The transitions with 184 and 144 MeV can be characterized only by E1 and E1 + M2. Finally an expression for the distribution function is given. The authors thank Professor L. I. Rusinov for his constant interest in this paper. There are 2 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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The Lower Excited States of the Nucleus Th²³¹

SOV/56-35-2-53/60

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Akademii nauk
SSSR
(Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1958

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21(8) SOV/56-35-5-54/56
 AUTHORS: Golenetskiy, S. V., Rusinov, L. I., Filimonov, Yu. I.
 TITLE: The α -Decay of Isomeric Bi²¹⁰ (α -raspad izomernogo B²¹⁰)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,
 Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1313-1315 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: At the decay of radioactive Bi²¹⁰, a long-lived isomer Bi²¹⁰,
 which emits α -particles with the energy 4935 ± 20 keV and
 $T_{1/2} = 2.6 \cdot 10^6$ years is produced in addition to RaE ($T_{1/2} =$
 $= 5$ days, $E_{\beta \text{ max}} = 1170$ keV). The present paper investigates
 the decay of this long-lived Bi²¹⁰. The spectrum of α -particles
 was investigated by means of a momentum ionization chamber
 filled with a mixture of 90% Ar + 10% CH₄. An enriched and
 chemically purified Bi²¹⁰ sample with a specific activity of
 14,000 decays per minute and milligram was investigated. The
 α -spectrum measured in this way is shown in a diagram. Besides
 the previously observed particles with 4935 ± 10 keV, new
 groups of α -particles with the energies of 4900 ± 10 keV and
 4640 ± 30 keV were found. The relative intensities of these

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The α -Decay of Isomeric Bi²¹⁰

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three α -transitions amounted to 60.30 and 10%. In about 10% of α -decays also γ -radiation occurs. It was investigated by means of a spectrometer consisting of the photoelectric multiplier FEU -13 and of a multichannel amplitude analyzer. Also the γ -spectrum of the Bi²¹⁰, which was measured, is shown in a diagram. γ -transitions with the energies 260 ± 10 keV and 300 ± 10 keV with the relative intensities 1 and 0.4 probably occur. The line with 72 ± 3 keV is caused by the characteristic X-ray radiation of thallium. An additional maximum in the range of 40 keV requires additional investigation. For the purpose of confirming the assumption that γ -rays having energies of 260 and 300 keV correspond to the transitions of an excited Tl²⁰⁶-nucleus, the α - γ -coincidences were investigated. γ -rays with energies of 300 and 260 keV are actually in coincidence with the α -particles of Bi²¹⁰. According to the results obtained, Tl²⁰⁶ actually seems to have excited states with energies of 40 and 300 keV. A decay scheme for the observed α - and γ -transitions is given. The authors thank Ye. G. Gracheva, N. B. Obel'skaya, V. K. Makhnovskaya and L. Ya. Rudaya for the radiochemical purification of the preparation from radioactive impurities and for producing the samples. There are 3 figures and 3 references,

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The α -Decay of Isomeric Bi²¹⁰

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1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR
(Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1958

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21(8)

AUTHORS:

Golenetskiy, S. V., Rusinov, L. I., Filimonov, Yu. I. SOV/56-37-2-39/56

TITLE:

On the Decay Scheme of the Isomer Bi²¹⁰

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 2(8), pp 560-561 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As an introduction reference is made to several previous papers concerning this isomer. This paper gives a report on further investigations of the long-lived bismuth isotope, which necessitated a change in the decay scheme of Bi²¹⁰. The measurements were carried out by means of a pulse ionization chamber with a grid and a γ -spectrometer. In two tables the results of the energy measurements and of the relative intensities of the α -particles and of the γ -transitions (which accompany the decay Bi²¹⁰) are compiled. The α - γ coincidences were investigated for the determination of the decay scheme of Bi²¹⁰. A scintillation counter was used as a γ -radiation detector, which had been connected with the pulse ionization chamber in a coincidence circuit. The spectrum of the γ -radiation was measured, which

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On the Decay Scheme of the Isomer Bi^{210}

SOV/56-37-2-39/56

coincides with α -particles of a certain energy. The results of these measurements are given in two diagrams. Coincidences have been found of the most intensive group of α -particles (with an energy of 4930 kev) with the γ -rays with an energy of 260 kev. These α -particles therefore do not correspond to the transition to the ground state of Tl^{206} (as has been previously assumed), but to an excited state with the energy 260 kev. Besides the coincidences of γ -rays with an energy of 300 kev with the α -particles with an energy of 4890 kev and of γ -rays with $E_{\gamma} = 340$ and 620 kev with α -particles with an energy of 4590 kev have been found. The maxima corresponding to $E_{\gamma} = 260$ and 300 kev are caused both by cascade transitions and by coincidences with scattered α -particles with $E_{\alpha} = 4930$ and 4890 kev. The number of γ -transitions observed is approximately equal to the total number of the α -decay processes. On this basis the authors propose a new decay scheme for Bi^{210} , which is portrayed in a figure. The energy Q of the α -decay of RaE to the ground state of Tl^{206} can be calculated from the energy

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On the Decay Scheme of the Isomer Bi^{210}

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balance. It is $Q_\alpha = (5064 \pm 15)$ kev. The total decay energy of the α -decay of the long-lived isomer of Bi^{210} is $Q_\alpha = (5286 \pm 15)$ kev, considering the recoil nucleus and the energy of the γ -quanta. RaE with $T_{1/2} = 5.01$ days is the ground state of Bi^{210} and the state with $T_{1/2} = 2.6 \cdot 10^6$ years is metastable. The authors express their gratitude to L. A. Sliv for discussing the results of this work, and to Ye. G. Gracheva, N. B. Obel'skaya, V. K. Makhnovskaya, and L. Ya. Rudaya for the chemical purification of the preparation from radioactive admixtures and for producing the samples. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959

Card 3/3

RUSINOV, L.I. [deceased]; ANDREYEV, Yu.N.; GOLENETSKIY, S.V.; KISLEV, M.I.;
FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

Alpha-decay of the isomer Bi^{210m} . Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40
no.4:1007-1015 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Alpha rays) (Bismuth--Decay)

FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

Electric veloergometer for creating a controlled physical load
in pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Probl. tuberk. 41 no.4:
70-71 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry fizicheskogo vospitaniya (zav. I.A. Kolomeytsev)
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Astrakhanskogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach A.P.Demidova).

VINNIK, L.A., dotsent; FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

External respiration under controlled physical stress in patients
with pulmonary tuberculosis (veloergometric studies). Probl. tub.
42 no.3:27-34 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.M.
Nogaller), kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya (zav. - I.A.Kolomeytsev)
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Astrakhanskoy oblastnoy
protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser.

FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

Respiratory and circulatory function in pulmonary tuberculosis during exercise therapy. Probl. tub. no.2:19-23 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya (zav. I.A.Kolomeytsev)
Astrakhsanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Astrakhanskiy
oblastnoy protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser (glavnyy vrach
A.P.Demidova). Nauchnyy rukovoditel raboty - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. F.V.Shebanov.

FILIMONOV, Yu.M. (Nizhniy Tagil)

Stability of solutions of differential equations of the
second order. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 23 no.3:596-598 My-Je
'59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Differential equations)

26140

S/040/61/025/004/019/021

D274/D306

16.3500

AUTHOR: Filimonov, Yu.M. (N. Tagil)

TITLE: On the stability of solutions of third-order differential equations

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 4, 1961, 785-790

TEXT: A criterion for asymptotic stability is derived by a qualitative method which involves evaluating contour integrals. The non-linear system

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = X_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (1.1)$$

is considered, where X_i are functions with continuous partial derivatives up to second order inclusive. It is also assumed that the only equilibrium position is the origin $X_i(0,0,0) = 0$. A surface is considered which consists of the integral curves of (1.1); $x_i = x_i(u, t)$ is its parametric representation. A closed contour Γ is taken on that surface; by Green's formula:

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On the stability...

$$\oint_{\sigma} (\beta_2 X_3 - \beta_3 X_2) dx_1 + (\beta_3 X_1 - \beta_1 X_3) dx_2 + (\beta_1 X_2 - \beta_2 X_1) dx_3 = \\ = \iint_{\sigma} \sum_{i,k=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \left(a_{ik} \frac{\partial X_j}{\partial x_j} - a_{jk} \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \frac{A_i A_k}{\sqrt{A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3}} du dt \quad (1.2)$$

σ is the interior of the contour. The double sum is a quadratic form in A_i ; it is called the quadratic form of system (1.1) corresponding to matrix $\|a_{ij}\|_1^3$. Theorem. a) If the solution $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ of system (1.1) is asymptotically stable with respect to perturbations in a neighborhood of the point $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$; b) if a constant matrix $\|a_{ij}\|_1^3$ can be found which has positive eigenvalues, so that the quadratic form of (1.1), corresponding to that matrix, is non-positive; c) if outside a sphere with center at the origin the right-hand sides of (1.1) satisfy inequality $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \geq q$, (q being a positive constant), then the solution is asymptotically stable for any initial perturbations. The theor-

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On the stability...

em is proved: In the proof, orthogonal trajectories are constructed, and a contour integral is evaluated. Further, possible deviations along trajectories are evaluated for initial values which satisfy inequality

$$\|x\|_2 \leq r_0 \quad (2.1)$$

Owing to the continuous dependence of the solutions on the initial values on the sphere $\|x\|_2 = r_0$, a point (x_{10}, x_{20}, x_{30}) can be found through which the integral curve with maximum possible deviation

$$\max \|x(t)\|_2 = R \quad (0 \leq t < \infty) \quad (2.2)$$

passes. The sought-for estimate is

$$R \leq r_0 + \sqrt{\frac{N}{qc_2}} \quad \left(N = \sqrt{\frac{c_1}{c_2}} \max_{\|x\|_2 \leq r_0} \|x\|_2 r_0 \right) \quad (2.7)$$

Two notes are given regarding the proof of the theorem and of inequality (2.7), and a stability criterion given by N.N. Krasovskiy (Ref. 5: Nekotoryye zadachi teorii ustoychivosti dvizheniya (Problems in the Theory of Stability of Motion), Fizmatgiz, M., 1959). Finally, an example is given illustrating the use of the theorem

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S/C40/61/025/004/019/021
D274/D306

On the stability...

proved. There are 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

Card 4/4

L 4194-66 ENT(d) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024929

UR/0376/65/001/008/1007/1015

AUTHOR: Filimonov, Yu. M. 44, 55

TITLE: Optimal control of a mathematical pendulum 44, 55

SOURCE: Differentsial'nyye uravneniya, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 1007-1015

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, optimal control

ABSTRACT: The author, in considering the problem of fastest entry into equilibrium under the influence of an exterior moment of bounded magnitude, is led to consider the system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -a \sin x + u, \quad (1)$$

where $\alpha \in (0,1)$ is a constant, and u are piecewise smooth, satisfying

$$|u| \leq 1, \quad (2)$$

are restricted to come from the class which guarantees entry into equilibrium. He assumes that the greatest magnitude of the exterior moment exceeds that of the moment of the force of attraction of the pendulum. He shows existence of optimal trajectories, and derives differential equations for them. These latter require numerical solution. Orig. art. has: 41 formulas and 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 1194-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024929

ASSOCIATION: Nizhne-Tagil'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Lower
Tagil State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 DP

L 16058-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP4004067

SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/65/029/005/0828/0834

AUTHORS: Bondarenko, V. I. (Nizhniy Tagil); Krasovskiy, N. N. (Sverdlovsk);
Filimonov, Yu. M. (Sverdlovsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of putting to rest a linear system

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 29, no. 5, 1965, 828-834

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, optimal control, steepest descent

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a controlled system described by the linear vector
differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu \quad (1)$$

where x is an n -dimensional vector of the phase coordinates of the controlled object and u describes the controlling influence. By the method of steepest descent they solve the problem of choosing the (optimal) control $u^0(t)$ which in given time T takes (1) from state x_0 to state $x(T)$ minimizing

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L 16058-66

ACC NR: AP6004067

$$J(u) = \max \left\{ \max_{\tau} |u(\tau)|, 0 \int_0^T |u(\tau)| d\tau \right\} = \min \quad (0 = \text{const}) \quad (2)$$

They treat several specific examples. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/

SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/

ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

S/148/60/000/007/023/023/XX
A161/A033

AUTHORS: Glinkov, M. A.; Filimonov, Yu. P.; Krivandin, V. A.
TITLE: Thermal decomposition of gas containing methane in an oxidizing medium.
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1960, 193 - 197

TEXT: A luminous gas flame radiates more heat than a nonluminous one and its luminosity is determined by the presence of carbon-black particles. The thermal decomposition reaction of methane without air access has been studied (Ref. 1: F. Fischer, Brennst. Chemie, 1928, 9, 309; 1929, 10, 261. Ref. 2 and 3: see English-language publications), but in diffusion burning a high quantity of small volumes have a varying oxygen content, and two processes proceed at the same time - oxidation and thermal decomposition of methane. The laws of these processes have been studied at the Moscow Steel Institute. The test installation (Figure 1) consisted of heating zone (4) and cooling zone (7) for the gas-air mixture, an electrostatic precipitation vessel (8) and filters (9). The gas composition was: 82.6 % CH₄, 0.3 % C_nH_m; 2.2 % H₂; 1.7 % CO; 0.8 % CO₂; 0.8 % O₂

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Thermal decomposition of gas

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and 11.6 % N_2 . Gas and air were dried in vessels (1) with calcium chloride prior to mixing (3). The quantities of sooty carbon, the relative quantities of sooty carbon and hydrocarbon compounds were determined, as well as the volumes of noncondensed light fractions. The temperatures in the reaction zone were 1,000; 1,100; 1,200; 1,300 and 1,400°C. At 1,000°C the gas in the reaction zone and contained no oxygen, which proved that oxidation was over at 1,000°C. The CO content in the gas increased with the rise in temperature, and the CO_2 content dropped which is due to the CO_2 reduction reaction with CO formation and with continually increasing quantities of sooty carbon. More CO_2 and less CO formed when the air feed was increased. The reaction products in the precipitation vessel were a cloud varying in color from yellowish-white to black, and the precipitated flakes having a strong naphthalene smell were a mixture of soot and hydrocarbon compounds. Benzene, naphthalene, anthracene and other compounds were extracted with petroleum ether, and asphaltenes with benzene. Figure 3 presents the calculation results showing that the content of methane decreases with a rise in temperature, and the hydrogen content increases with an increase in air feed. Conclusions: 1) Sooty carbon forms in combined oxidation and thermal decomposition of methane due to thermal decomposition of nonoxidized part of methane, with the formation of com-

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Thermal decomposition of gas....

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plex hydrocarbon molecules as transient compounds. 2) No strong effect of oxidation on the composition of the forming products was stated. A reduction of CO_2 to CO on account of carbon forming during the decomposition was observed, but no effect of this process on the quantity of the forming products was revealed. 3) The dilution of gas with the formed oxidation products results in some shift of the methane decomposition reaction temperature into higher temperature ranges. There are 4 figures and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references; The references to English language publications read as follows: P. V. Wheelera, W. L. Wood, Fuel. 1928, 7, 535; 1930, 9, 567; K. Koboyaschi, K. Jamamoto, Journ. Chem. Ind. Japan, 1935, 38, 550; 1934, 37, 785.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: Nov. 30, 1959

Card 3/5

GLINKOV, M.A.; FILIMONOV, Yu.P.; KRIVANDIN, V.A.

Flame emanation during the heating of methane containing gas.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no. 11:149-155 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.

(Methane--Combustion)

KRIVANDIN, Vladimir Alekseyevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOLCHANOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, dots.; SOLOMENTSEV, Semen Leonidovich, inzh.; Prinsipialni uchastiye: MARKOV, B.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOV, Yu.P., inzh.; TEBET'KOV, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEVA, R.A., inzh., retsenzent; LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgical furnaces] Metallurgicheskie pechi. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Krivandina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1962. 600 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Metallurgical furnaces)

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Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 246 p. (MIRA 15:12)
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kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MAKOVSKIY, G.M., inzh.,
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kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Design and calculation of industrial furnaces and driers;
foundry furnaces] Konstruktsiya i raschet zavodskikh pechei
i suшил; pechi liteinykh tsekhov. Moskva, Mashinostroyeniye,
1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:8)

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mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:89-90 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

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(ANTACIDS, eff.

aluminum hydroxide on anti-diphtherial immune
sera (Rus))

(DIPHTHERIA, immunol.

antiserum, eff. of aluminum hydroxide (Rus))

BEKHTIN, A.G., akademik [deceased]; GIKIN, I.I.; PIRK, V.,
A.A.; SHABLOK, T.B., doktor geol.-minn. nauk

[Structural and textural characteristics of endogenetic
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[by] A.G.Bekhtin i dr. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 597 p.
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Lead thioantimonites from the Severnyy Kantau deposit (Central Asia). Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.3:106-114 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Lead thioantimonites)

FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Change in the form of chalcopyrite-sphalerite intergrowth under
the influence of heating. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.3:34-38
My-Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

I. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

FILIMONOVA, A. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Pyrites

May/Jun 52

"Experiments in Heating Bornitiferous Pyritic Ores,"
A.A. Filimonova

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geolog" No 3, pp 76-88

Heating of samples of bornite-contg pyrites resulted in formation of chalcopryrite at a temp of 240-250°C. Because, after heating of pure bornite, chalcopryrite does not appear, it was assumed that its formation is a result of exchange reaction between bornite and pyrite. It was established that dissoen of solid soln of bornite and chalcopryrite occurs at a temp of about 270°C.

200T62

USSR/Minerals

Ore Deposits

Pyrite Ores

Jan/Feb 49

"The Coalescence of Bornite and Chalcopyrite in the
Pyrite Ores of the Kaben I Deposit (Central Ural),"
A. A. Filimonova, 12 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1

Along with various rare types of bornite-chalcopyrite
coalescences, author discovered latticed coalescences
from the dominant chalcopyrite and the inferior born-
ite. This disparity in structure, which emerges as a
result of the decomposition of solid solutions, is un-
known in natural formations, but has been obtained
artificially. Indicates two possible methods of form-
ing coalescences described.

10

29/49T75

FILE CNO/A, A. A.

FILIMONOVA, A.A.

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1773

. Betekhtin, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Genkin,
Anna Aleksandrovna Filimonova, and Tat'yana Nikolayevna Shadlun

Tekstury i struktury rud (Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals)
Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 434 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh
mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii.

Ed.: A.G. Betekhtin, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House:
N.G. Derzhavina; Tech. Ed.: O.A. Gurova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petrographers, exploration and
mining geologists, and scientists concerned with the physico-
chemical processes in ore deposition.

COVERAGE: This monograph describes the structural-textural conditions
in ore deposition leading to the formation of minerals, and

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Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals

SOV/1773

discusses the theory of ore deposition based on the results of many years studies by such leading Soviet geologists as P.F. Andrushchenko, A.D. Genkin, A.T. Suslov, A.A. Filimonova, G. I. Bushinskiy, O.A. Vorob'yeva, A.A. Godovikov, I.V. Dubrova, V.N. Lebedev, V.P. Loginov, B.P. Krotov, D.V. Matorin, V.S. Myasnikov, D.O. Ontoyev, N.V. Pavlov, M.M. Povilaytis, O.P. Polyakova, N.M. Prokopenko, Ye. A. Radkevich, I.A. Rukavishnikova, G.A. Sokolov, A.I. Tishkin, A.L. Yanitskiy. The book is likewise based on the more direct contributions of scientists associated with the various branches of the AN SSSR, the Mineralogical Museum imeni A.Ye. Fersman, the Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov, the Department of Mineral Resources of the MITSMZ (Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni Kalinin, the research and industrial organizations belonging to the Ministry of Geology and the Conservation of Mineral Resources, the academies of the various union republics, and other geological and geological survey organizations. These include: G.A. Avaliani, S.T. Badalov, G.P. Barsanov, Ya. N. Belevtsev, Yu.S. Borodayev, V.A. Vakhrushev, A.S. Golikov, G.I. Gorbunov, D.P. Dolidze, D.A. Zenkov, N.S. Zontov, T.V. Ivanitskiy, S.A. Kashin, A.F. Korshinskiy, V.N. Kotlyar,

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Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals

SOV/1773

P.I. Kut'yukhin, I.K. Latysh, A.A. Luyk, V.T. Matveyenko, V.D. Nikitin, L.N. Ovchinnikov, A.P. Perelyayev, N.V. Petrovskaya, V.E. Poyarkov, D.V. Rundkvist, I.Z. Samsonov, V.I. Smirnov, L.N. Khetchikov, I.N. Chirkov, A.D. Shcheglov, K.F. Shcherbakova, Yu.Yu. Yurok. The authors likewise express their thanks to the following members of the IGEM AN SSSR: A.Ya. Kraynyukova, M.M. Orlova, N.F. Boreykina (thin sections laboratory) and V.A. Kuz'min, V.N. Zaytsev (photographic laboratory). Chapters II, III, IV, V, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX were written by A.G. Betekhtein, chapters I, VII, XIII, XIV, XVII by T.N. Shadlun, chapters VIII, IX, XI by A.D. Genkin, and chapter XII by A.A. Filimonova. Chapter VI was written by A.G. Betekhtin and T.N. Shadlun, and chapter X by Betekhtin and A.D. Genkin. There are 392 photographs and diagrams, 3 tables and 191 references of which 118 are Soviet, 36 English, and 35 German.

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MM/ad
6-12-59

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metamorphism. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:81-88 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimi AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Solutions, Solid)

FILIMONOVA, A.A.

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(MIRA 12:10)

(Gilman, Colorado--Sulfides)

ARTEMOV, N.M.; TARASOVA, L.N.; FILIMONOVA, A.A.

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Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 1:86-89 '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh
Gos'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.
(BEE VENOM—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (PITUITARY BODY)
(ADRENAL CORTEX)

IVANOV, I.P.; FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Seventh Conference on Experimental and Technological Mineralogy
and Petrography. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.6:142-144 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

AUTHOR: Filimonova, A. B. 20-119-5-46/59

TITLE: Spore Complexes Found in Boundary Layers of the Middle and Upper Devonian of the Volga-Ural Region (Kompleksy spor pogranichnykh sloyev srednego i verkhnego devona Volgo-Ural'skoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 5, pp. 1006-1008 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: G. P. Batanova (reference 1) emphasized the necessity of revising the boundary between the Frasnian and Givetian stage of the eastern parts of the Russkaya platform. In Bashkiriya L. A. Rozhdestvenskaya (reference 2) shifted the boundary of the Givetian stage up into the roof of the argillite-aleurite parcel which separates the sand layers D_{II} and D_I. In Tatariya the Givetian-Frasnian boundary was established by A. N. Petrovskaya and L. N. Yegorova. M. F. Filippova came to a similar conclusion (as in reference 2) for a much larger region. According to lithological material the author performed the spore analysis of more than 30 cross sections of the

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Spore Complexes Found in Boundary Layers of the
Middle and Upper Devonian of the Volga-Ural Region

20-119-5-46/59

regions: Volga-Ural' , East-Tatariya, West-Bashkiriya, the north of the Kuybyshev region and the south of the Molotov region. The spores of these argillite-aleurite parcel show its nonuniform age. Its lower part which lies between the sand layer D_{II} and the "black lime" contains an Upper-Givetian spore complex which is similar to the complex of the sand parcel D_{II} that lies deeper; its upper part, from the "black lime" up to and including the sand parcel D_I, contains a different spore complex which resembles the Pashiyskiy spore-pollen complex of S. N. Naumova. The presence of a typical Upper Givetian fauna of ostracodes and Stringocephalus burtini ex gr. Defr. (reference 5) in the rocks of the "black lime" determines the spore complex of the "black lime" as Givetian. Because of the similarity of the latter complex with the Pashiyskiy it will possibly be necessary to revise the Lower Frasnian age of the Pashiyskiy complex and of the layers characterized by it in favor of their Givetian age.

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Spore Complexes Found in Boundary Layers of the
Middle and Upper Devonian of the Volga-Ural Region

20-119-5-46/59

S. N. Naumova, M. P. Filippova, A. I. Lyashenko and
L. N. Ygorova participated in the work. There are 5
references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut (All-Union Scientific Geological-
-Prospecting Research Institute for Petroleum)

PRESENTED: October 4, 1957, by D. V. Nalivkin, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

Card 3/3

FILIMONOVA, A.B.

Stratigraphic significance of spores from terrigenous deposits of the Staryy Oskol and Mullinskiy horizons of the middle Devonian in areas of the Volga-Ural region. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:909-912 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

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(Volga-Ural region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

FILIMONOVA, A.B.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, A.D.

Spore complex in the Vorob'yevka horizon of the Middle
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'63. (MIRA 16:8)

SHUTSKAYA, Yekaterina Konstantinovna; ZHUZHCHENKO, B.P., red.; FILIMONOVA, A.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Lower Paleogene stratigraphy and facies of Ciscaucasia] Strati-
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NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; FILIMONOVA, A.M.

Electric conductivity of a strongly basic anion exchanger.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.11:2451-2454 N°63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

ФИЛИПОВА, А.Н.

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ZAPLATINA, S.I.; FILIMONOVA, A.S.

Method for the differential diagnosis of *Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis*
and of the geographical varieties of *Pasteurella pestis*. Sbor.
nauch. rab. Elist. protivochum. sta. no. 1:173-175 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (PASTEURELLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

RUDKOVA, S.I.; ROZHNOVA, R.T.; FILIMONOVA, A.Ya.

Food poisoning. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:119 My '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Knyb shevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(FOOD POISONING)

RAZIN, P.S.; FILIMONOVA, A.Ya.

Some data on the observation of convalescent patients after acute
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RAZIN, P.S., dotsent; FILIMONOVA, A.Ya.; VOTINOVA, Ye.P.;
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Some problems in the pathogenesis of pneumonia in the Maritime
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INBER, Faddey Il'ich; SKACHKOV, Petr Ivanovich; FILIMONOVA, D.S.,
red.; MELEKHOVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of machines and mechanisms in felling
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1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Lumbering--Machinery)

YESIPOV, Pavel Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.;
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KOPERIN, Fedor Ivanovich, prof.; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MELEXHOVA, L.S.,
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[Prevention of decay in wood] Zashchita drevesiny ot gnienia.
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PAROVSHCHIKOV, Viktor Yakovlevich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MART'YANOVA,
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storakh; zapiski naturalista. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe
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[Organization of work at a landing] Organizatsiia rabot na nizhnem sklade. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:5)

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Kuytysheva (for Koperin).

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A.N., red.; TANASHEV, R.I., red.; FILIMONOVA, B.S., red.

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nizmy. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
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1. Brigadir-mekhanik lesopunkta Tarza Chalakushskogo leso-
promyshlennogo khozyaystva (for Sandrovskiy).

NOVIKOV, Petr Ignat'yevich, kand. biol. nauk,dots.; FILIMONOVA,
D.S., red.

[Fishes in the bodies of water of Archangel Province and
their commercial significance] Ryby vodoemov Arkhangel'skoi
oblasti i ik' promyslovoe znachenie. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-
Zapadnoe knizhnoe iza-vo, 1964. 141 p. (MIRA 18:7)

STRAKHOV, Viktor Yevgen'yevich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.

[On a forest river] Na lesnoi reke. 2. izd. Arkhangel'sk,
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[For an economic use of fuel and lubrication materials]
Za ekonomiyu goriuchego i smazechnykh materialov.
Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 24 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

FILIMONOVA, F., master-povar

Honorary title has been obtained. Obshchestv. pit. no.6:7
Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya proizvodstvom stolovoy No.6, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

FETISOV, G.G.; FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Effectiveness of artificial pollination of fruit trees in
relation to various methods of bud castration. Agrobiologiya
no. 3:463 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.
Lomonosova, kafedra genetiki i selektsii.
(Fruit trees) (Fertilization of plants)

FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Embryologic characteristics of flower buds of some cherry varieties.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:115-117 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy genetiki i selektsii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
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(CHERRY)

(PLANTS, FLOWERING OF)

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Nature and the degree of lower bud damages by low temperatures in stone fruits. Agrobiologiya no.3:377-382 My-Je '62.

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kafedra genetiki i selektsii.

(STONE FRUIT) (PLANTS--FROST RESISTNANCE)

FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Histochemical analysis of cherry flower buds in relation to
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Vest. Mosk un. Ser. Biol., pochv. 19 no.2:64-72 Mr-Ap '64.
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1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo universiteta.

FILIPONOVA, G.V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the
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Mos 1958, 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of
Lenin Chem Tech Inst im D.I. Mendeleyev) 150 copies
(KL, 39-58, 110)

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FILIMONOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., doktor
khim. nauk; BELYAYEV, P.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk.

Effect of organic additives on the solubility of lead in alkaline
lead electrolytes and their stability. Trudy NIIKHIMTASH no.28:55-60
'59. (MIRA 15:6)

(Lead plating)

FILIMONOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., doktor
khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; BELYAYEV, P.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk.

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Trudy NIIKHIMMASH no. 28:61-77 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Lead plating)

I.G. FILIMONOVA

5(0) NAME I BOOK EXPLANATION 807/2019
Kazem. Khafiz-bakhshchaskiy Institut imeni S.M. Kirova
1979. 27. Khimicheskoye imeni (Transactions of the Chemical and Technological
Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Kazan. No. 22, Chemical Sciences) Kazan, 1979.
175 p. Article also inserted. 300 copies printed.
Editorial Board: L.E. Mochalov (Dep. Ed.) Professor, A.A. Trifonov, (Dep. Ed.)
Professor, I. Ye. Boyrak (Dep. Ed.) Professor, G.S. Vozdvyzhenko, (Dep. Ed.)
Professor, A. Ye. Arsenov, Academician, Kh. M. Mustaf, Professor, Kh. M. Kochergin,
Professor, A.M. Gerasimov, Professor, K.A. Dolanov, Professor, Kh. A. Terlanov
(Dep. Secretary) Board: Ed.: Ye. Kozlov, Ed.: I. Ye. Kozlov.
PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial chemists, technologists, scientists,
teachers, and research students in applied chemistry.
COVERAGE: The collection contains reports by faculty members of the sponsoring in-
stitute and also commemorates the 75th year of the birth and first anniversary of
the death of Professor Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasil'yev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences
and head of the Faculty. A review of Vasil'yev's scientific activities is given
along with a chronological bibliography of his published works and that of members
of the Institute under his leadership. Articles of the collection deal mainly
with electro-chemistry and the analysis of electrochemical processes, chemical
analysis, and investigations of the prospective application of electrochemical
processes in industrial processes, e.g., cleaning with ultrasonic cleaning
the properties of various materials with additives, etc. References are given
at the end of each article.

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SARKISOV, Semen Aleksandrovich; FILIMONOVA, I.N., redaktor; KONONOVA, Ye.P., redaktor; PRFOBRAZHENSKAYA, N.S., redaktor; KUKUYEVA, L.A., redaktor; ZAMBRZHITSKIY, I.A., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Atlas of the cyto-architectonics of the human cerebral cortex]
Atlas tsitoarkhitektoniki kory bol'shogo mozga cheloveka. Pod red. S.A.Sarkisova, 1 dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 276 p.--- Supplement, 203 plates. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Institut mozga.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

AUTHORS: Krotikov, V. A., Filimonova, I. N. SOV/54-58-3-17/19

TITLE: An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleev at the Petersburg University (1867-1881) (Ocherk pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti D. I. Mendeleyeva v Peterburgskom universitete (1867-1881))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 140-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the pedagogical activity of D. I. Mendeleev in the years from 1856 to 1867 a report was given already in Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 10, p. 126. In 1867, a new section in D. I. Mendeleev's life and activity began. He became head of the chair of chemistry at the physical-mathematical faculty. He gave courses on general, organic (until 1868), and inorganic chemistry. Mendeleev's scientific activity was very intensive in the '60 - '70-ies. In this time he made his discoveries and wrote papers that made him famous all over the world. His paper "Fundamentals of Chemistry" ("Osnovy khimii") was the first manual of chemistry that was based on the periodic law discovered by Men-

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SOV/54-58-3-17/19

An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleev at the Petersburg University (1867-1881)

deleyev. The problem on indefinite compounds had a special place in this textbook. Mendeleev's conceptions on indefinite compounds, especially about liquid solutions was new in science. His pedagogical experience and position as head of the chair of chemistry enabled him to complete the teaching schedule at the physical-mathematical faculty and to promote the university to the position of a scientific research institution. Thanks to his endeavors the position of university teachers became firmly established and one of the greatest Russian chemists, A. M. Butlerov (1860), was invited to the university. Mendeleev gave a great contribution to the enlargement of the chemical laboratory and of the library. He always made efforts to help poor students. After 25 years of activity, in 1880, according to the code of the university he was to resign his office. But because of his extraordinary merits he unanimously was voted as to remain at the university. There are 26 references, 26 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

AUTHORS: Krotikov, V.A., ~~Filimonova, I.N.~~ 54-10-2-14/16

TITLE: A Report Concerning the Pedagogical Activities of D.I.Mendeleyev at Petersburg University (1856-1867) (Ocherk pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti D.I.Mendeleyeva v Peterburgskom universitete (1856-1867 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya fiziki i khimiya 13 ., 1958, Vol.10, Nr 2 , pp. 126-132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For a period of 33 years (1856-1890) D.I.Mendeleyev was closely connected with Petersburg University. This period, which was the most productive of his life and of his activities, can be subdivided into 3 periods: 1.) 1856-1867. During this time Mendeleyev taught various chemical subjects (organic, theoretical, technical, and analytical chemistry), defended his Master's and Doctor's dissertations, and wrote and edited a number of monographs dealing with various fields of chemistry. It was during this early stage of his career that he developed to be an independent research scientist. 2.) 1867-1881. In 1867 Mendeleyev obtained the chair of chemistry. He concentrated his activities mainly on teaching anorganic chemistry. Until the end of the seventies he mainly

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A Report Concerning the Pedagogical Activities of
D.I.Mendeleev at Petersburg University (1856-1867)

54-10-2-14/16

worked in connection with the creation of the "Bases of Chemistry", the periodic system of chemical elements, and the study of the elasticity of gases. 3.) The early eighties marked another turning point in his career. His pedagogical activities during this period were characterized by the fact that he displayed considerably more interest in problems of general instruction and for the organization of scientific work at the universities. Also his research work was directed towards other problems. The problem that occupied Mendeleev's greatest attention were solutions. As a pedagogue he continued teaching as the holder of the chair for chemistry, and he lectured on anorganic chemistry. In 1890 Mendeleev handed in his resignation and left the university. There are 14 references, all of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1957

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1. Instructors—Chemistry—USSR

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5(0)

SOV/54-59-1-16/25

AUTHORS: Krotikov, V. A., Filimonova, I. N.

TITLE: An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleev at the Peterburg University (in the Years 1881-1890) (Ocherk pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti D. I. Mendeleeva v Peterburgskom universitete (1881-1890gg.))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 112-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the years from 1881-1890 Mendeleev carried on his activity at the Chair for Chemistry of the Peterburg University. In November 1884 he was awarded the title of a Honored Full Professor and in August 1885 after thirty years of educational activity he retired. Afterwards, he held one more lecture on general chemistry. A shorthand manuscript of his lectures on general chemistry held in the last years before 1890 is preserved in the archives of the Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University). A short outline of his lectures is given here on the basis of these manuscripts. In the beginning he lectured on the limits and forms of chemical conversions, on elements and simple bodies and on the effect of

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An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleev at the Peterburg University (in the Years 1881-1890)

various forms of energy. His introductory subject to pure chemistry was hydrogen. Thereupon he investigated the "organogenic" elements hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon. In the remaining part of his lecture he dealt with the elements and their compounds of the individual groups of the periodic system. D. I. Mendeleev very actively participated in laying down the new higher education rules established in 1884. He was specially concerned with the course of education of the students. He emphasized his view that this should bear a scientific character rather than a scholastic one. Also examinations should be considered under this point of view. Several passages from his "Zamechaniya" (Remarks) are quoted. In this connection also a letter written by Mendeleev to S. Yu. Vitte on October 15, 1895 on secondary and higher education is mentioned. Mendeleev's activity at the Peterburg University marked the beginning of a great promotion of educational and scientific activity in the field of chemistry. A number of well-known chemists are to be found among Mendeleev's successors and among the scientists of that University: G. G. Gustavson, A. L. Potylitsyn, V. Ye.

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SOV/54-59-1-16/25

An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleyev at the Peterburg University (in the Years 1881-1890)

Tishchenko, D. P. Konovalov, and others. There are 19 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

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